FIRST EDITION

FLOODS. AND WHIRLWINDS.

A City of Seven Thousand Inhabicants Destroyed-Whole Streets and Blocks of Houses Swept Away-The Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

Various Accounts of the Calamity. Correspondence from the city of Mazatlan on the western coast of Mexico, dated the 5th of November, says:—The city of Alamos, situated in the southern portion of the State of Sonora, bas been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of the two great furies, wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great sea storm lasting from the 15th to the 18 n ultimo. From private letters received in this city we translate the following accounts of the detraption are the following accounts of the destruction and

"We have endured awful suffering. Torrent: of rain for forty-eight hours incudated the city during the greater part of the 16th and 17th, followed by another torrent of forty-eight hours, so that the houses not in the immediate way of being swept off by the force of the swollen floods were crushed in by the enormous quantity and the strength of the rain failing upon them. Senor Diero Perez measured the water in a tank and found that forty inches had fellen in seventy-two hour. Alamos is no more. You may rest assured that unless some new and rich mines are discovered it will never Another letter says;—"A horrible event has struck us with consternation and rained a large

proportion of the inhabitants of this city. On the 15th it commenced to rain, and after seventy-two hours, at 10 o'clock at night, the sluices and dams on the mountain broke loose, a furious wind arose, the waters came dashing like fiends from the mountain sides, and brought us face to face with the most terrible This circumstance made us forget all things except that which is more precious than all things-life-and especially the lives of our little ones. Three minutes after the full tide of the flood and everything was swept away as by a tornado. We sought refore in the mountains, from where we could hear the crashing in of our houses. Everything we had is lost. There must be considerable loss of life, but as yet I am not able to ascertain the truth."

A former resident of this city writes: -"I have never seen such rains and floods in my life as we have had here for the past three or four days, commencing on the 15th. The beautiful and rich city of Alamos is totally destroyed and can never be itself again, because it seems impossible to retrieve such misfortunes. Our house, one of the strongest in the place and out of the way of the mad flood of the creek, was made a wreck by the great force and weight of the rain falling upon the roof. The principal street ex'sts no longer, and where stood rows of stores, private residences and offices, now looks like the bank of a river lately overflown and covered with debris. Everywhere I look destruction is spread around me. As yet I do not

The fullest and probably the most reliable account is that by an American gentleman to one of his friends here. We copy from a private

know the loss of life "

The agony that we have all gone through within the past few days is impossible to describe. Probably you will have heard ere this that the city of Alamos is in rules; but as may not have had all the particulars, I will give you what I know. On the 15th it commenced to rain, and on the 16th a genuine rain and wind storm set in, lasting until the 18th. It seemed as if the very doodgates of heaven had opened and that a second deluge was upon the world The wind, too, roared with dreadful all the elements seemed combined for some dreadful carpage. We little thought what was in store for our beautiful city. soon the tale was told and the destruction complete, or almost complete. The storm lasted until late on the evening of the 18th. During its continuance it appeared as if human being could live within its reach. Alamos river was swollen to a great height, and in its wild, beadlong course carried everything before it. Houses were swept away like so many straws, and whole blocks of buildings were thrown down like so many rotten trees The wind was no less terrible than the water. Houses were unroofed and blown to shatters tiles and like material were scattered through the air like chaff; and strong trees were up rooted as it they had been cornstalks. The best part of the city is totally destroyed. About the only buildings saved worthy of mention are the Mint, the Church, and the old Sate College. These stood on high grounds, and this advan-tage, with their solidity, saved them. Dr. Hill, an American resident, had three houses carried away, and is a loser to the amount of about \$10,000. Mr. T. Robinson Bours, an American doing a banking business here, had his bank ing house swept away. Others have suffered y. The loss of life has been large. Sixty dead bodies have een picked up, some of them mangled fully, and could scarcely be recognized. Many of the bodies were found miles down the river. Undoubtedly the number found will be largely increased by other unfortunate ones. I written you these few lines hurriedly, but do not attempt to describe or explain this most extraordicary phenomenon of a seventy-two hours' whirlwind and deluge. The rained city of Alamos was the Athens of Northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. women were reputed to be the loveliest and most intelligent throughout the republic, and its citizens were highly spoken of as contrasted with those of other populations. There-was a great deal of wealth, refinement, and luxury among the better classes. It was a sort of sanctified Jerussiem, where the proud Spanish blood and brain held ascendancy, and would not be poisoned by contact with Indian and negro mixtures. Alamos as a city, had fame before the great metropolis of New York was known. It is old among the many old was known. It is old among the many old towns of Mexico. Surrounding it have been some of the richest mines in the world, and from which the city had its chief support. At the time of its destruction it contained a popu lation of about 7000 souls, though geographic dictionaries place the number at 10,000, which is at least 3000 too many. Unhappily for its people, the number is lessened through a terrile misfortune, and the City of Poplar Groves has failen to the dust (even as man falls) in its strength.

CHICAGO.

One Adler Wishes a Divorce:

Chicago not only furnishes more divorce suits than any place of its age and size in the world but the said divorce suits are among the most remarkable of their kind ever presented. Adler, of that place, puts in a petition to be sundered from his loving wife. He charges her with improper intercourse with the majority of the business and professional men of the city and with some men not of the city-and then specifies, with perspicacity, sundry acts of cruelty on her part towards him, as follows:-July, 1867-While he was lying on the sofs, sick, she strack him with a piece of wood. November 5, 1867-His wife cut his head open

with a stool. December, 1867-She locked him out of the house, and he was obliged to sleep in the wood-

December 25, 1867-She struck him with such force as almost to break his arm, in conse-

January 12, 1868-He being at the house of a neighbor, the rushed into the room and went at him with a bottle, calling him foul and

scandalous names, and when he left the pre-mises she threw a brick at him with such force February, 1868-She threw his clothes and papers into a vault.
February, 1868—She so astonished him by preparing tea for him, which act being so unlike

per, he refused to partake of it. Atterwards he had it analyzed, and found it contained sugar of lead, which he charges she put in the tea with intent to poison him. We (should say that in this case the court

should either grant him a divorce or supply the nan with a body-guard in his own house.

DELAWARE. An Interesting Lawsuit-Reminiscences of the old Slavery Time.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of yesterday morning says :- A case around which clusters much romautic interest has been before the court at New Castle for several days, and after lengthy arguments by counsel was given to the jury on Saturday evening. It is an action of ejectment brought by James and Martha Jane Frishee (colored) against Western Johnson Bradford and Higgins for plaintiffs,

Thomas F. Bayard for defendant, All the principals in the case are colored people, and the verdict depends on the validity of a marriage said to have taken place fortyseven years ago. One of the witnesses had been kidnapped and sold into slavery, and the whole case shows the loose morals and irregular connections sanctioned by that institution, which then had, apparently, a perpetual footbold on

The allegations which the plaintiffs attempt to make good are in effect as follows:—

Severn Johnson, son of Isaac Johnson, was born at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland. In 1821 he married Hetty J. Stevens, the service being duly performed in a lawful manner by Rev. William B. Balch, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Snow Hill. One child was born of the marriage at Snow Hill, named Martia Jane Johnson, since married and now halls. Jane Johnson, since married and now being named Martha Jane Frisbee, and she and her husband being the plaintiffs in the case. The plaintiffs further allege that soon after the birth of this child her parents removed to Baltimore, in which city Severn Johnson subsequently abandoned his wife and afterwards married Frances Holland, by whom he had several children. Subsequently with his second family he removed to this city and took up his permanent residence here with them. He acquired here a property at the foot of Ninth street, which has since become very valuable. In 1864-5 he died, leaving his property in the possession of his children by his second wife, by one of whom, Western Johnson, the defendant in this case, it is still held. The facts sought be proved run through a period of fifty

The plaintiffs offer in proof of the marriage the deposition of Parton Baich, as he is called by all the old witnesses, taken at his residence in Prince William county, Va. He states that he is 75 years old, and was pastor of the Snow Hill Presbyterian Church from 1819 to 1829; that e recollects distinctly having married Severn chason and Hetty J. Stevens about the year 1821. He describes the appearance of the groom and mentions an incident at the wedding.

Lavinia Johnson, about 75 or 76 years old, testified that she was the wife of Isaac Johnson,

Jr., a brother of Severn's, and was at the wedding of the latter with Heity J. Sievens. They went from her house to Parson Balch's to be married, came back and had their wedding supper there and staid all night, going to housekeeping next day. Hetty was between 14 and 15 when she was married; they had one child; to 1833 witness and her two children were kidnepped and sold into slavery near Augusta, Georgia, and left there the year of the "big cholera;" witness was married to a man named Smith while in Georgia; Hetty's child could

walk when witness was kidnapped. Henrietta Fisher lived in Snow Hill; knew vern and Helty as man and wife, and they staid as such all night, with their child, at her iouse before leaving for Battimore.

The defense dented, first, that the alleged marriage had ever taken place; second, that if it had, Martha Jane Frishee was not born in lawful weolock. Mr. Bayard attempted to discredit the evidence of Rev. Mr. Balch, on the ground of extreme age and forgetfulness

Armenia Lane lived in Baltimore when Severn Johnson lived there; knew him to be married to Frances Holland; they had four children, Florida, Eeverdy, Mary Aun, and Western; knew him eight or nine years before he was married; never knew him to have any other wife; knew Mary Lane, the daughter of she told me her mother was married to Severn Johnson; saw Martha Jane when she was married to her first husband; never saw her she had left her first husband and was married to the second. Question. When did you again see her? Answer. O. Lord! not till she bad the third husband; she lived in Philadelphia, and lives there now. The jury was out until 12 o'clock Saturday night, and then reported themselves unable to agree, and

The Whipping Post and Pillory.

In the New Castle (Delaware) County Court the following persons have just been sentenced to be whipped for petty crimes:— Robert Harris, colored, having been convicted

the larceny of a \$5 greenback, the proper; of Margaret Luff, was sentenced to pay \$10 stitution, costs, and on Saturday next, December 5, to be whipped with ten lashes, and be mprisoned six months.

Morris Hymen, a young white man, convicted of stealing a coat from Emanuel Richenberger was sentenced to pay \$10 restitution, costs, and on Saturday next, December 5, be whipped with

ten lashes, and imprisoned six months.

State vs. Joseph Sairby, indicide for arson in setting fire to the office of H. M. Rife, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, to pay \$1600 restitution, costs of suit, and on Saurday next, December 5, to stand in the pillory thirty minutes, to be whipped with twenty ashes, and imprisoned four years.

State vs. Joseph Shirby, indicted for the larceny of money and goods, the property of H. M. Rile, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay costs, to stand in the pillory 30 minutes, and on Saturday next, December 5, to be whipped with 10 lashes, and imprisoned one year.

State vs. Jonathan Graves, indicted for the larceny of a shot-gun, the property of Lewis Armstrong, in Christiana Hundred, plead guilty; sentenced to pay \$10 restitution, costs, stand in the pillory one hour, and on Saturday next, December 5, to be whipped with twenty lashes, and imprisoned two years,

CATASTROPHE.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Bohemia -Forty Persons Killed.

A Vienna cable despatch of November 13 stated that, by a collision between two trains near Prague, in Bohemia, twenty-three persons were killed and sixty-eight injured. It will be by the following particulars, received by nail, that the affair was more disastrous than a first reported:-

of the most dreadful accidents in the whole history of railway travelling occurred November 10, on the Prague and Pilsen line, between Zeirow and Horschowitz, about twenty five miles southeast of Prague. A passenger train left Pilsen at 4 o'clock, conveying in the last carriages 235 soldiers, who were returning to their homes on leave of absence. 5 e'clock the train was brought to a standstill by the immense accumulation of snow, which in the last few days has failen in considerable quantities in various parts of South Germany. The conductor and brakes man must have known that a goods train was behind them, but, wonderful to say, they acmally allowed those poor fellows to sit quietly

coming death, without telling them to alight. The driver of the goods train had put on all his steam to overcome the resistance of the snow, which had probably been in some measure diminished by the passenger train before it. Either he did not see the danger signals, or saw them too late, for he paid no attention to them, but rushed into the doomed train at full All the carriages in the rear of the passenger train were completely smashed at once, and formed a gigantic barri-cade some forty or fifty feet in height. The number of soldiers who were either killed on the spot or died of their injuries shortly afterwards exceeds forty: a similar number have been severely and about thirty slightly injured. The mass of broken carriages was so great that it could not be entirely cleared, nor could all the bodies be recovered till the following day.

A very unfortunate circumstance connected with this accident gives it some slight resem-blance to that of Abergele, beyond that of the great loss of life. In one of the carriages there was a considerable quantity of sulphuric neid. The vessels containing it were shattered to pleces by the shock, and the neid, running out in all directions, while it increased the tortures of the wounded, probably gave them a speedy release from their sufferings. Another very dreniful railway accident happened to a goods train on the same day at Geislingen, about ten miles north of Ulm. Several lives were lost, and a great number of carriages were destroyed.

TRAGEDY.

A Colored Citizen Killed in Tennessee-His Family Driven to the Woods. The Memphis Post of the 28th ult. publishes

the following:—
Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., is becoming notorious for the many horrible deeds of murder and outrages committed upon loyal men and negroes. Hardly a day or night passes but we hear of some bloody deed having been committed by the Ku-Kiuu. Monday night, the 23d inst., a party of these chivalrous bastards of a sickly Democracy surrounded the hear of all negro by the name of Aleck the following:the house of an old negro by the name of Aleck Fauner, residing about two miles from Marion. They called him out, and as he stepped to the door they shot him, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. When shot, he fled to the woods mid a shower of bullets, which they fired at him as he ran. They then drove his family into the woods and plundered

his house, taking everything that was of value to them, and desiroying the balance. It appears to be the object of this Klan to rob as well as murder, as they have in every case as well as indicet, as they represent the possessed that was of the least value to them. This man that was of the least value to them. This man would probably have recovered if he had had proper medical treatment; but this he could not procure, as the Doctor residing at Marion, and who is dependent to a considerable extent on the patronage of the colored people, refused to give him the assistance that might have saved his life. This is but the execution of their threats made previous to the election, that they would kill every man that voted for Grant. The question asked by every loyal citizen of Crittenden county is, "Have we a State government adequate to protect its citizens from these foul outrages that are being perpetrated upon them daily?" If so, why is it that these bands of Rebels are permitted to trample in the dust and defy all laws, both human and divine, and yet go unpunished? And they ask how much longer is this state of things to continue? The loyal citizens of that county have suffered insulheaped upon injury, without retaliation even in a single case, trusting that they would be protected in due time; but there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The Delaware County (N.Y.) Wife Murder. Further particulars of the murder of Mrs. Elisha E. Fero, of West Davenport, have been received. It was first reported that the murder was committed by a burglar who had entered Mr. Fero's dwelling to commit robbery; but subsequent developments led to the arrest and committal of Mr. Fero. It is said that the land-lord of the hotel at West Davenport visited Fero's house at about 11 o'clock on Monday aight, and that when he called both Fero and his wife were up. It is added that the family residing in the house adjoining Fero's were aroused by groans and moaning, and the exclamations:—"Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! don't kill me." that they made a slight search, and again retired to rest; that soon afterwards they were alarmed by the dis-charge of a pistol, and an outery from Mr. Hastening out they met him, and he said that a burglar had made an attempt to rob him, but had escaped. They then entered Fero's house and found Mrs. Fero shot through the A post mortem examination developed in addition to the pistol wound, three severe fractures of the skull, measuring eleven, seven, and three inches. The physicians gave the opinion that the fractures were made previous to her being shot. There were marks of a man's hand on the face of the victim. The ball that was found in Mrs. Fero's head was found to fit the barrel of the pistol found on Fero. Numerous other facts and circumstances seemed to point to Mr. Fero as the murderer, and the verdict of the jury was that the woman "came to ner death at the hands of her husbani." Thereupon the Coroner committed him to the jan at Delni.

"ERIE."

The Reported Flight of the Directors-Detectives Outwitted-The Indignant

Fisk Comes Out With a Card. The New York Herald of this morning publishes the following:-

The office of the Eric Railway Company, in West street, was closed yesterday to all who were not either in the ring themselves or in the confidence of the leaders in the inner circle of sharpers. The outer door answered to a gentle pressure of the shoulder, but inside that an iron rate confronted the visitor, and an impertment poy, who seemed to have been an apt pupit of his mysterious instructor, grinned from between the bars, and appeared to enjoy the novelty of his situation in a high degree. Any leading questions asked were met by anything but a olite refusal; and five or six fellows, who strutted inside like bears similarly caged, stared impudently, and gave short, offensive answers to all inquiries whenever the boy already men-tioned failed to inspire sufficient diagust. Each and every one of these fellows appeared so nervously anxious to prevent the entrance of any one whose face they could not recognize that it was evident that dread of a thrashing for their uncalled-for impertinence haunted them as much as the orders of the officials. The trea-surer of the office was sent for by a gentleman who called in the morning, but although quickly appeared at the iron door, he would not wait a moment to arswer a question, but dis-appeared with as much speed as if he had seen a spook. Under these circumstances it was im-

principals in the Eric game of bluff.

Business in the transfer office, which has been removed from Pine street to Broadway, went on as usual yesterday. The polite clerk who attends to the transfer of stock did not know anything of the Erie war, and appeared to appreciate to the utmost the value of the maxim that "Where ignorance is bliss, tis folly to be

possible to obtain any information of the move-

ments inside, or to learn the whereabouts of the

A Card from James Fisk, Jr. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec 1 .- To the editor of the Hera d:-Returning home from a journey undertaken in relation to the affairs of the rolling mill of the Erie Railway Company, I am astonished, on taking up your paper this morning, to find that I am charged with having secretly carried off \$8,000,000 of the Company's money. I presume it is to the vivid imagination of Mr. Kennedy, combined with the vigorous pens of the reporters of the press, that I am indebted for this enormous calumny. The facts are simply these:—I left New York for the purpose

quence of which he lost the use thereof for | in their carriages for half an hour, awaiting the | I have stated without twenty dollars in my three months. of any name or nature except the threatbace garmen's which I usually take with me when travelling. Although upon an errand of mercy, I did not feel justifie! In encroaching upon the sacred hours of the Sabbath, especially since my counsel would not use that day to finish up my affidavits. Accordingly I made arrangements to depart as early on Monday morning as possible. Meeting a gentleman with an enormous roll of papers which I could not read and he declined to read to me, I carried them back for examination. Seeing about seventy-five other gentlemen in waiting, each appearing to have a bundle equally large, I feared that there would not be room in my car to carry all the gifts of my friends; and, like General Grant and unlike my friend Judge Davies, being indisposed to shake hands with so many, I decided to forego any public demonstration, and to take my car at a point further up the road unknown to my many kind friends in waiting. The money of the aris Company is not and has not been under my charge, but is now in the treasury, where it ought to be and has been since the present Board of Directors were entrusted with the charge of the corporation's affairs. The rival Receivers can get at the funds just as easily now as they could before I left town. I am not so easily frightened by a lawsuit as to run away either with my own money or that of any one else. James Fisk, Jr. or that of any one else.

NEVADA.

The Latest Mining Excitement.

All Nevada is excited just now by the stories of the richness of the silver mines in the White Pine district, and the Nevada Enterprise gives the following account of those diggings:— We have for some weeks as much as possible refrained from giving anything but a passing otice of the White Pine excitement. But it has all the time been growing and increasing in might, until at last it has gained such strength and assumed such importance that we cannot well ignore it. The smouldering voicano must soon barst, if not this winter, surely next spring. There is no getting around it, the Waite Pine mires are rich-wonderfully rich. All the letters received from there and all the men who come in from there tell the same story. Parties who have examined the mines say that they are doubtless the richest ever discovered in any part of the world. Mr. William Wood-burn, of this city, who spent some days in the mines, says that he believes there is enough silver in the one small range of mountains in which the White Pine mines are situated to pay off the national debt, large as it is. His account of the nature of the silver deposit agrees with that of all others who have visited the mines, namely:-That it appears to be a vast stratum of limestone, as, wherever shafts have been sunk through the limestone cap, the rich ore has been found. In some places the rich ore has forced itself up to the surface through crevices, while in others the shaft must be sunk to the depth of ten to thirty feet before the ore is found. The depth of the deposit is not known, no shaft having yet cut through it. The Eberhart Company, the oldest in the district, have dritted in one direction a distance of one bundred and eighty feet, with cross-drifts sixty to seventy feet in length and have sunk a shaft some thirty-five feet to depth, and all in a solid mass of ore, worth from \$200 to—don't phoo! phoo!—\$20,000 per ton! On Chloride Flat, somewhere on the same mountaing the same kind of ore has been found by every shaft that has passed through the lime-stone. All the miners who have "struck ile" have piled about their shafts large heaps of ore, rauging in value from \$200 per ton up to the frightful figures we have ventured to mention above. We might make out a long list of the lucky ones, but as it might create an inconvenient excitement among their poor relations, we refrain. It is enough to say that men who were about our streets four months since without a cent are now worth so much silver that neither they nor any of their triends can calculate its value -because, you see, they don't know the length, breadth, nor thickness of their pile. All from this vicinity say that White Pine is the poor man's paradise. Mr. Woodburn is of the opinion that there will be in the mines by the 1st of next April a population of 20,000 persons. All the stories of the severity of the winters there do not prevent people from running thither; they are going every day. one now asks, "Are you going to White Pine?" The question is "When do you go?" As an offset to all the above it is but fair for us to add that there are many persons who believe the mines are too good to last, and who believe that the ore

ROBERT FULTON.

The First Steam Vessel of War Con-structed by Him. A curious letter of Robert Fulton is printed below. It is addressed to President Madison, as will be seen. Fulton wrote:-

deposit is of no great thickness.

"ALBANY, March 23, 1814.-James Madison, Esq., President of the United States. -Sir:-Since the appropriation in favor of steam floating batteries, I have been extremely anxious to ommence a work which, it executed, as I hope it will be, I am certain will produce consequences most agreeable to you and important for the nation; but I have not yet heard from the Secretary of the Navy giving me an order to proceed, or where to find funds. Should there not be money in the treasury for this purpose, I can make the loan at New York on the guaranty of the Government, and for any interest not than seven per cent.; allowed the sum will be raised with the more case. As every efficient operation must be igreeable to you, and time is precious, I have taken the liberty to mention these circum-stances, with the best intention for the public interest, and presuming that one word from you may give vigor to the operations. Please consider this letter as private. I have been compelled to come to this city for a few days to iefend my steamboat rights against the intrigues of Colonel Ogden, of New Jersey. I shall be in New York on the 1st of April. Most auxious

with all respect, your most obedient -Appleton's American Cyclopeara says of the steamer battery of which Futton here spoke: 'In 1814 Congress authorized the President to build a floating battery for coast defense, and Fulton was appointed the engineer. He commenced the construction of a war steamer which was launched within four months, and was styled the 'Demologos,' though afterwards named 'Fulton the First.' This first war steamer was a heavy and unwieldy mass, which ob-tained a speed against the current of some two and a half miles an hour. But as the pioneer of the steam navies of the world, it was regarded as a marvel and a most formidable engine of defense. The war having terminated, she was taken to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn where she was used as a receiving ship unti June 4, 1829, when she was accidentally blown

for success in my new enterprise, I am, sir,

It is interesting to contrast with the above description of the first steam floating battery (the invention of which, as of the first Monitor, is our national pride) the dimensions of some of our present vessels of war. The Atlantic Works in Boston, from whose proprietors the above copy of Fulton's letter is obtained, built the monitor Nantucket, the gunboat Casco, and the turrets of the Monadnock, Agamenticus, Shackassaxson, and Passaconaway. The weight of iron in the turrets, pilot-houses, and chimneys of the four last-mentioned monitors was four million four hundred thousand pounds. This company also supplied the steam machinery for the flagship of Admiral Farragut, the Franklin The displacement of the Franklin is five baou sand one hundred and sixty-one tons; gines and boilers weigh five hundred tons; the diameter of cylinder is sixty-eight inches; stroke of piston, three feet six inches; cost of machiney four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—N. T. Evening Post.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The War on the Plains - Rout of the Cheyennes-Their Village Destroyed, and One Hundred and Fifty Warriors Slaughtered.

The Pennsylvania Electoral College-Execution of the Chesapeake Pirates-European Market Reports.

HARRISBURG.

Assembling of the Presidential Electors
—The Informal Recting Last Evening. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Dec. 2 .- A large number of the electors arrived in the city yesterday. A majority being present, they organized at eight o'clock last evening, at the Lochiel Hotel. selecting as Chairman Mr. Maris Hoopes, of Lancaster, and Frank C. Hooten, of Cuester, as Secretary. The following officers were then felected to serve in their respective positions in

the College to-day :- President, Hon. Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny; Clerks, George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, J. Robley Dunglison, of Harrisburg, and George F. Morgan, of Allegheny; Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel Thompson of West Chester; Assistant Sergeaut-at-Arms, Captain Augustus Braun, of Allegheny; Doorkeepers, Isaac Hamberg and Charles Guyger, of Philadelphia; Messenger during the session of the College, Andrew Alexander, of Philadelphia. The business of the College will of course proceed smoothly, as the electors have only to record the will of the people who sent them

THE INDIAN WAR.

Capture of a Cheyenne Village-One

Hundred and Fifty Savages Killed-The Exploits of United States Troops. IN THE FIELD, INDIAN TERRITORY, NOV. 28, via Hays City, Dec. 2 .- The Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band was captured on Monday morning at daylight by the Seventh cavalry regiment, under General Custer, on the north fork of the Wachita river. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed and the bodies left in our possession, and fifty-three taken prisoners. An immense amount of property was captured and destroyed, consisting of 51 lodges, nearly 1000 horses and mules, arms, ammunition, horse equipments, robes, provisions, etc. Captain Louis Hamilton was killed in the first charge. Brevet I ieutenant-Colonel Barnitz was seriously it not mortally wounded. Major Elitott is missing. One man of the 7th was killed and fourteen wounded. The tribe is badly crippied. The Indians, including women and boys, fought with great desperation from the cover of bushes and grass. When driven out of the village many of the wounded effected their escape. The victory was complete, and will be a wholesome lesson to the Cheyennes. Black Kettle, the principal chief, was killed.

Defeat of the Indians and Destruction of their Villages-Custer's Casualties. IN THE FIELD, FORK OF BEAVER AND WOLF RIVERS, I. T., Nov. 29, via FORT DOOGE, Kansas, Dec. 2 .- The presence of Major-General Sheridan here in the very heart of the scene of operations against the Indians resulted in that activity which is the universal characteristic of his chure military career. Scarcely twenty-four hours elapsed since his arrival than on November 23, before daylight, in the midst of a violent snow storm, General Custer, with eleven com-panies of the 7th United States Cavalry, left

this point under orders to move against savages in the direction of Wachita river and mountains, and attack them wherever found. Alter a severe murch of five days, General Custer struck a village of hostile Indiaus, consisting of forty-seven lodges of Black Keitie's band of Cheyennes, Itwo lodges of Arrapahoes, and two lodges of Sioux. These were after-wards reinforced by the Kiowas, who were near by. The attack commenced on the 27th instant, and lasted until afternoon, resulting in the destruction of the entire village, and the killing of 103 warriors. The capture of supplies is immense. The casual-ties are Major George L. H. Elliott, ties are Major George L. H Captain Louis M. Hamilton and enlisted men killed; and the wounded are Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Albert Barnitz, Captain 7th Cavalry, supposed mortally; Brevet Lieutenant Colouel T. W. Custer and Second Lieutenant J. M. Marsh, slightly; and eleven culisted men. Colonei Benton had a horse shot under him. General Coster returns here, will refit and again

Executions in Maryland in January.

take the field.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2 .- A special despatch to the Commercial, from Princess Anne. Maryland, states that the warrant received for the execution of William Wells, William Wilson, and George Rounds, for the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, on Chesapeake bay, March 31, fixes January 8 for the execu-

It has been erroneously reported that the ex-ecution would take place December 4.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 2-A. M .- Consols for money

921; for account, 92f (ex dividend); United States Five-twenties dull at 741. Stocks quiet. Erie, 27. Illinois Centrai, 96.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2-A. M.-Cotton dull; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. other articles unchanged.

This Atternoon's Quotations.
London, Dec. 2-P. M.-Consols, 921 for money and account. Liverpoot, Dec. 2-P. M.—Cotton dull, HAVBE, Dec. 2-P. M.—Cotton dull, at 135f. on the spot, and 12c. afloat.

PAIMER, Mass., Dec. 2.-H. Scison's steam mili at this place, and a large block adjoining, was burned last evening. Loss, \$40 000.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co., report by tele graph through their New York House, the fel-

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1808.) There is more demand for money, but the

rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. Prime com-mercial paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. The banks are discounting nearly all the paper offered them by commercial cas-tomers, and are making some loans to brokers on call at 6 per cent. on call at 6 per cent.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were steady. unsettled. Government securities were steady. 105; was bid for 10-40s; 114; for 6s of 1881; 110; for '62 5-20s; 107; for '64 5-20s; 107; for '65 5-20s; 110; for '67 5-20s. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49@49; a decline of i; Penusylvania Railroad at 54;@54; a slight decline: Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Catawissa common at 11,

boy at 128, no change; Catawissa common at 11, no change; 45½ for was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minchill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmica common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 245. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics; 115 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers; 71 for City; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

—The well-known and enterorising firm of -The well-known and enterprising firm of Glendinning & Davis have dissolved partnership. The firm will hereafter be known as Glendinning. Davis & Co., in this city; and, like all pushing, go-ahead young men, they are desirous of having a branch in the great metropolis; they have therefore associated with them Mr. Amory, a gentleman well and favorably known in financial circles. The style of the firm in New York will be Glendinning, Davis & Amery.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY ### Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street
FIRST BOARD.
100 City 68, N.6 b.iz.100
100 City 68, N.6 b.iz.100
100 Ce& m.63. '85 lis. 335
350 Read 58, 43-30. 22 100
300 Pa R 2 m 6s. 965
100 do. \$10 do. \$10 m. 495
2000 P R 78 87
10 sh Bk N A. Le. 245
10 sh Bk N A. Le. 245
10 sh C& Am. 85. 185
10 do. \$14 lio
100 do. \$15 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:-1351 11 00 A. M. . 1351 12 15 P. M. .

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1142@115; old 5-20s, de., 1103@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; 1040s, 1054@1054. Gold, 1354. —The following is a statement of the coal trans-ported on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail-road for the week ending Monday, November 30, 1868, and for the season:-

From St Clair ... Port Carbon Pottsville. Schuyikili Haven..... Auburn..... Port Clinton... Harrisburg and Dauphin Anthracite coal for week...... Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week..... 47,355 07 8,147 00 Total for week paying freight...... Coal for Company's use ..

Previously this year..... .8 574 873 14 To Nov. 30, 1867.....

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILEDAD is being pushed forward with most remarkable energy. Fourteen hundred and fifty mites of the railroad between Omaha and Sacramento are now in successful operation. There are only about three hundred miles yet to build, of which two hundred miles are graded and ready for the rails. First mortgage bonds of Union Pacific Railroad for sale at 102 and interest, and first mortgage bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.—The Flour Market is very quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly. About 10 0 barrels were taken, including super-fine at \$5.50@5.75; extras a: \$6@6*75; 300 barrels

Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at 87 25@8*50; 600 barrels Pennsylvania, Illinois, Inciana, and Ohio do. do. at 89@10 75; and fancy Inciana, and Ohio do. do. at \$9@10 75; and fancy brands at \$11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@8 \$ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and for this description there is a good inquiry, while inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels red at \$1.90@2.10; and \$00 bushels amber at \$2.15. Rye has advanced. Sales of 500 bushels Western at \$1.60. Corn is in small supply, and holders have

Corn is in small supply, and holders have sgain put up their views. Sales of 500 bushels prime old yellow at \$130; and new do at \$130 1 10, according to dryness. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72c. Ryc Mait is steady, with sales of 500 bushels Seltz's at \$1.65.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages;

PORT OF PHILADELPHIADECEMBER 2. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-7 A. M......32 11 A. M..........38 2 P. M.... CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque J. Eillugwood, Marshall, Havre, J. E. Bazley

Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, Millville, John Street & Co.
Schr Benj. D. Prince, Baker, Wellifiest, Van Dusen,
Bro. & Co.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Borda,
Keller & Nutting,
Schr M. E. Woodnull, Woodhull, Bridgeport, Lennox & Burgesa. Schr L. A. Rose, Rose Providence, L. Audenried&Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding. 5 days from Pantego.

N. C., with lumber to Nozcross & Sheets—not cleared as before reported.

Schr W. H. Tiers. Hoffman, from Charleston, with phosphate rock to captain.

Schr S. A. Rose, Rose, from Lynn.

Schr S. D. Prince, Baker, from Cape Cod., Steamer Tacony. Nichols. 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, for Phillsdelphia, cleared
t New York yesterday. Blemthanda.

Blemthanda.

Blemthanda.

Blemthanda.

Brig Waiter Howes. Pierca, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 29th uit.

Schra Gov. Burton. Weeks; Z. Steelman, Adams; Four Sisters, Shearer, hence for Beston; and Mary Riley. Riley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th uit.

Schr Mary Standish. Rich, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 30th uit.

Schr Mary Standish. Rich, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 30th uit.

Schr Mos. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Baker's Landing 30th uit.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 29th uit.

Schr John H. Ailen, of and from Philadelphia, with coal, went ashore yesterday near Schuate. The vossel lies in an exposed p. sition.

Schra Hattle Ross. Ulrich; Harriet Baker. Webber; and Mary Louise, Hamilton, hence, at Portland 29th uitling. Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 28th ult.
Schrs W. P. Phillips, Somers, and Jacob Kienzle, Stedman, hence at Washington, D. C., 30th ult.
Schr C. W. May, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 27th ult.
Schr Angle May, May, Jacob May, Jacob May, Jacob May, Jacob May, Jacob May, Jacob May, Hory, Jacob May, Hole 27th ult.

27th ult,
Schrs Annie May, May; Jessie Wilson, Connelly;
Ocean Bird, Kelley; C. H. Moller, Brown; Abbie Pitman, Kelley; V. Sharp, Sharp; S. P. M. Tasker, Allen;
John Johnson, Smith; E. & L. Cerdery, Corson; and
Ella Amsden, Smith, hence, at Boston 30th ult. MISCELLANY. The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 37—of which is were wrecked 2 burned, I abandoned, I wrecked after collision, I sunk by collision, and 4 are missing. They are classified as follows:—3 steamers. 4 ships, 4 barques, 3 brigs, and 11 schooners, and their total eatimated valuation, exclusive of cargoes, is \$350,000.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Arrived, steamship -